

THE
TREATISE
OF THE
FIGURES

At the End of the Rules of Construction in the Latin Grammar,
Construed.

With every Example apply'd
and fitted to his Rule, for the
Help of the weaker Sort in the
Grammar Schools.

By *John Stockwood*, some Time School-
Master of *Tunbridge*.

L O N D O N :

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Unto the weaker Sort in the
Grammar School.

WE have a Proverb which doth say,
It is as plain as Dunstable way ;
The which (if ever) holdeth here,
Where, by construction, all so clear
Is made, so easy and so plain,
As whoſo will but take the pain,
Theſe Figures well may underſtand,
As every one doth come to hand.
If ſluggiſh drones foreſlow their part,
Spare not, but let them feel the ſmart.

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De of Figuris Figures.

Figura a figure est is forma a kind dicendi Quid what
 of speaking, novata made new aliquâ arte Figura a fi-
 with some art. Cujus of the which hoc gure sit is.
 loco in this place trademus we will set
 forth duo genera two sorts tantum only, scilicet that
 is to say, Dictionis of a word & and Constructionis
 of Construction.

Figuræ Figures Dictionis of a word.

Figuræ figures dicti-
 onis of a word sunt
 are sex six.

{ Prothesis.
 { Aphæresis.
 { Epenthesis.
 { Syncope.
 { Paragoge.
 { Apocope.

There are
 more, but
 these may
 suffice for
 young Be-
 giansers.

Prothesis [the figure Prothesis] est is appositio the
 putting literæ of a letter, aut or syllabæ of a syl-
 lable, ad unto principium the beginning dictionis of
 a word: ut as for example, Gnatus pro for natus
 son, Tetuli pro for tuli I have born.

I.
 Prothesis.

The applying of the examples
 unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the
 word Gnatus the letter G is put unto the
 beginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

In the second example in the Verb tetuli,
 the syllable te is put unto the beginning of
 the word tetuli for tuli.

2.
Aphæresis.

Aphæresis [*the figure Aphæresis*] est ablatio *the taking away* literæ of a letter, vel syllabæ or a syllable, à principio from the beginning dictionis of word: ut as for example Ruit for eruit *he hath plucked up by the roots*, Temnere for contemnere *to despise*.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the Verb ruit, the Preposition (e) is taken from the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.

In the second example in the Verb temnere this syllable (con) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for contemnere.

3.
Epenthesis.

Epenthesis [*the figure Epenthesis*] est interpositio is the putting between literæ of a letter, aut syllabæ or a syllable, in medio in the middle dictionis of word: ut as for example, Reliquias a remanens Relligio Religion, addita l the letter l being added Induperatorem for Imperatorem an Emperor or Captain.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

In the first of these examples in the word Reliquiæ, the letter l in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second example in the word Relligio, the letter l is put in between.

In the third example in the word Induperatorem for Imperatorem, the syllable du is not separated for sake, use

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du is put between in the middle, and it is not set down Imduperatorem, but Induperatorem (n for m) for a better sound sake, that is, Euphoniæ gratiâ, as they use to say.

Syncope [*the figure Syncope*] est *ablatio the taking away literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable, è medio from the middle dictionis of a word:* ^{4. Syncope.} ut as for example, abiit for abivit he went away, petiit for petivit he asked, dixti for dixisti thou hast said, repostum for repositum laid up, and in such-like.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Verb abiit for abivit, this letter (v) is taken away in the middle of the word.

In the second example in the Verb petiit for petivit, the letter (v) is likewise taken from the middle of the word.

In the third example in the Verb dixti for dixisti, the letters (if) are taken from the middle of the word.

In the fourth example in the Participle repostum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken away from the middle of the word.

Paragoge

5.
Paragoge.

Paragoge [*the figure Paragoge*] est appositio *is the putting literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable, ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, dicier pro for dici to be said.*

The applying of the example
unto the rule.

In this one example in the infinitive mood passive of the Verb dicier for dici, this syllable (er) is put unto the latter end of the word.

6.
Apocope.
And here also the Figure
Syncope.

Apocope [*the figure Apocope*] est ablatio *is the taking away literæ of a letter, vel syllabæ or of a syllable, à fine from the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, peculi pro for peculi substance, dixtin' pro for dixtine, hast thou said, ingeni pro for ingenii of wit.*

The applying of the examples unto
the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Noun substantive peculi for peculi, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculi.

In the second example in the Verb dixtin' for dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtine.

In the third example in the Noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingenii.

Figuræ

Figuræ Constructionis *Figures of Construction.*

SUNT * octo figuræ *there are eight figures constructionis of construction.* Appositio *Apposition*, Evocatio, *Evocation*, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antiptôsis, and Synecdoche.

* Principally. Those names run not so fitly in English.

Appositio, *Apposition.*

Appositio [*the figure Apposition*] est *is continued* a continua *a continued* five immediata conjunctio *or* an immediate joyning together duorum substantivorum *of two substantives* ejusdem casûs *of the same case*, quorum altero *by one of the which* alterum the other declaratur *is declared*: ut *as for example*, Flumen * Rhenus *the River Rhine or Rhene.*

Quid sit appositio, what Apposition is. * Where no other Word cometh between them.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the two substantives Flumen Rhenus, the River Rhene, are joyned together without any word coming between them, and the one substantive Rhenus doth declare what River is meant by the other substantive Flumen.

Appositio autem and [*this figure*] Apposition potest esse *may be* plurium substantivorum *of more substantives* than two: ut *as for example*, Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Some count Apposition to be no Figure at all.

In this example these three substantives are joyned together.

Interdum

An Excep-
tion.

Interdum *sometimes* apud Authores in *Authors* substantiva *the substantives* ponuntur *are put* in diversis casibus *in divers cases* perinde *in such sort* quasi *as if* pertinerent *they did appertain* ad diversa unto divers things : ut *as* for example, Urbs Patavii *the City of Padua* apud Virgilium *in Virgil* : Urbs Antiochiæ *the City of Antioch*, apud Ciceronem *in Cicero*.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule.

In these two examples, in the first, urbs Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put in the genitive case, whereas the former substantive urbs is the nominative case.

In the second example urbs Antiochiæ, the latter substantive Antiochiæ is the genitive case, whereas the first substantive urbs is the nominative case.

A Note.

In Appositione in [this figure] Apposition substantiva *the substantives* non inveniuntur *are not found* to be semper always ejusdem generis *all of one gender*, aut numeri *or number*. Nam for quoties as often as alterum *the one* substantivorum *of the substantives* caret *lacketh* singulari numero *the singular number*, aut est *or is* * nomen collectivum *a noun collective*, possunt esse *they may be* diversorum numerum *of divers numbers* : ut *as* for example, Urbs Athenæ *the City of Athens*.

* Which in
the singular
Number sig-
nifieth Mul-
titude.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In this example the latter substantive Athenæ is the plural number, albeit the first substantive

substantive urbs be the singular number : because Athenæ doth lack the singular number, by the common rule : hæc sunt foeminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.

Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci. Proci ruunt turba luxuriosa being a riotous or wanton company ruunt rush in me upon me.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In this second example, proci the first substantive in construction, being the plural number, yet the latter substantive in construction, turba being a noun collective, is the singular number, and of the feminine gender, though proci be the masculine gender.

Virgil. Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent. (Subaudi understand thou apes the bees) arcent à præsepibus drive from their hives fucos the drones pecus ignavum being a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In this third example the first substantive fucos is the plural number, albeit the second substantive pecus, being a noun collective, be the singular number.

Triplici

Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Appositio
made for 3
Respects.

Appositio [*this figure*] Appositio fit is made triplici respectu in three respects.

Causâ for the cause restringendæ to restrain generalitatis a generality : ut as for example, urbs Roma the City Rome, Animal equus, a living creature, an horse.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples, urbs Roma, here is made an Appositio to restrain the general signification of this word urbs, which signifieth any City, to the proper City Rome.

In the second example, Animal equus, a living creature, an horse, the word animal, which signifieth generally any living creature, is restrained to the more special signifying of an horse.

Causâ for the cause tollendæ of taking away æquivocationis of equivocation or double meaning : ut as for example, Taurus mons Asia, a mountain of Asia, Lupus piscis, a fish called a pike.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule.

In the first of these examples, for the taking away of all doubtful significations, this word Taurus, which signifieth sundry things

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things else, is meant of a Mountain in Asia.

In the second example, *Lupus piscis*, the word *Lupus*, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or Pickerrel.

Et *ad attribuendam to attribute proprietatem* [an especial] *property to any thing*: ut as for example, *Erasmus vir exactissimi judicii*, Erasmus a man of most exact [or perfect] judgment.

The applying of the first example.

In this first example these words *vir exactissimi judicii* are added to Erasmus, to signifie this proper quality in him.

Nereus adolescens insigni formâ, Nereus a youth of singular beauty.

The applying of the second example.

In this second example these words *adolescens insigni formâ* are added to Nereus, to note this singular gift in him.

Timotheus homo incredibili fortunâ, Timothy a man of incredible fortune.

The applying of the third example.

In this third example these words *homo incredibili fortunâ* are added to signifie this rare property in him.

Evocatio

Evocatio, Evocation.

Some learned Men do think this also to be no Figure, and that upon good Reason.

CUM when as prima the first vel secunda personæ or the second person immediately immediately ly [or without any thing coming between] evocat call-eth out ad se unto itself tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them fiunt are made primæ of the first vel secundæ personæ or the second person: ut as for example, Ego pauper I being poor laboro do work. Tu dives thou being rich, ludis dost play.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this conjunction the first person.

In the second example, tu the second person joyned immediately with the word dives of the third person, causeth the same also in this conjunction to be of the second person.

What the Figure Evocation is.

Ergo therefore Evocatio [the figure] Evocation est is immediata reductio an immediate reduction or bringing back tertie personæ of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person.

Verò but observandum est you must mark verbum that the verb semper convenire always agreeth cum personâ evocante with the person calling forth: ut as for example, Ego pauper laboro, I being poor do labour. Tu dives ludis, thou being rich dost play.

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The applying of the examples.

In this first example the Verb laboro agreeth with Ego the person calling forth, (in number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like as Ego is.

And in the second example the Verb ludis agreeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as Tu is.

Four things required in the figure
Evocation.

Nam for in Evocatione in the figure Evocation No Conjun-
quatuor four things sunt are notanda to be noted. ction in E-
1. Persona evocans *the person calling forth, quæ the* vocation.
which semper est always is prima the first vel or se-
cunda the second person : 2. Evocata the person called
forth, quæ the which semper est always is tertia the
third person : 3. Verbum the verb, quod the which
semper always est is primæ of the first vel secundæ
personæ or the second person ; & and 4. Absentia the
absence conjunctionis of a conjunction.

In what cases the person calling forth and
the person called forth, may be of
divers numbers.

In Evocatione in the figure Evocation persona the
person evocans calling forth & evocata and the person
called forth aliquando sometimes sunt are diversorum
numerosum of divers numbers : utpote as namely, vel
either cùm when as persona evocata the person called
forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singular num-
ber :

2.

ber : ut as for example, Ego I tuæ deliciæ thy de plural
light or darling veniam will come isthuc thither. Au caution.
or cum when as est it is nomen collectivum a noun
collective : ut as for example, Magna pars a great
part of us studiosorum students quærimus do see The
amœnitates pleasures. Hic here subauditur is under

3.

stood [nos this word] nos we. Aut or denique finally In t
cum when as est it is nomen distributivum a noun rebus u
distributive : ut as for example, Uterque both of rebu
læsi sumus are hurt in magnis rebus in great matters which
nos [this word nos] subintelligitur is understood. being t

In this former annotation there are three number
examples. and ut

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego tuæ deliciæ isthuc veniam, the word deliciæ being the
person called forth, because it lacketh usu
ally the singular number, is put in the plu
ral number, although Ego, the person call
ing forth, be the singular number, according
unto this first caution.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Magna pars studiosorum amœnitates quærimus; the
word pars, the person called forth, and no
this word nos, the person calling forth, ar
of divers numbers, namely, pars the singular
number, being a Noun collective, and nos the
plura

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plural number, according unto this second caution.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, In magnis læsi rebus uterque fumus : nos, *this word nos, which is understood, and the word uterque being the person called forth, are of divers numbers, namely nos the plural number, and uterque the singular number being a Noun distributive, according to this third caution.*

Two sorts of Evocation.

Evocatio [*this figure*] Evocation autem also est duplex is of two sorts: explicita expressed, ubi where **1.** tam as well persona evocans the person calling forth quam as evocata the person called forth, exprimitur expressly set down: Et and implicita unexpressed or **2.** understood, ubi where persona evocans the person calling forth intelligitur is understood and not expressed: ut as for example, Sum I am pius Æneas **1.** Sum I am pius Æneas: where in the Latin, Ego, the person calling forth, is understood. Populus we the People **2.** Populus we the People **1.** superamur are overcome ab uno by one: where, in the Latin, Nos, the person calling forth, is understood and not expressed. **2.** There are no examples set down of the first sort of Evocation, but only of the second.

Syllepsis, Syllepsis.

Syllepsis [*the figure*] Syllepsis, seu conceptio or Syllepsis, conception, est is comprehensio a comprehension or **1.** When the conceiving or containing indignioris of the unworthier word Syllepsis is derived. **2.** sub digniore under the worthier, à σύν con, derived of the Greek Preposition σύν, which is as much as the

Preposition con in Latin, which signifieth [together and of the verb λήβω, signifying sumo in Latin, and in English [I take] as much as to say a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter v in the Preposition σύν, for a good sound's sake, turned into λ, as συλλήψις for συνλήψις.

Conception is two-fold.

Conceptio Conception autem also est is duplex et duo sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of persons quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum personâ with a person: & and generum of genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthier gender: Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the sake of declaring which thing observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ which sequuntur do follow.

A direction for the making more plain of that which was said before.

*Copulatum a word coupled per conjunctionem the conjunction et and, nec neither, neque neither & cum and his preposition [cum] acceptum taken pro & for the conjunction [& and] est pluralis number is the plural number, ac and proinde therefore verbum the verb, aut adjectivum or the adjective, aut relativum or the relative, exigit requireth plurale the plural number. Quod quidem verbum which verbum indeed aut adjectivum or adjective, aut relativum relative quadrabit shall agree in genere in gender persona and in person, cum supposito with the which is put with it, * ac substantivo and with the substantive digniore that is more worthy: ut as for example, Quin tu & soror facitis? Why dost thou and thy sister do it?*

* Nominative case.

Ego & mater miseri sumus, I and my mother am in misery.

Tu & uxor qui adfuitis, testes estote, *Thou and thy wife which were present, be ye witnesses.*

Here are three examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, quin tu & soror facitis? the two substantives tu and soror, coupled together by this Conjunction & and, are the plural number in worth and value, because words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore require a Verb of the plural number, as this Verb facitis in this sentence, the which verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and therefore more worthy than the third person soror.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, ego & mater mireri sumus, the two substantives ego and mater coupled together by the Conjunction & and, are equal unto the plural number, and therefore do make the Verb sumus to be of the plural number, as also the adjective mireri to be the like, which Verb sumus agreeth with the nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as the same is.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, Tu & uxor quoadfuiſtis teſtes eſtote, the two nominative caſes tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction & and, are equivolent or of like value with the plural number, and do cauſe the two Verbs adfuiſtis and eſtote to be of the plural number, as alſo the Relative qui be the like, the which Verbs agree in perſon with the nominative caſe tu being the ſecond perſon, as they alſo are.

Conceptio personarum, Conception of persons.

The worthineſs and unworthineſs here ſpoken of, is not of birth or place, but of conſtruction or conſtruing.

Enim ſor prima the firſt perſon eſt dignior more worthy quam ſecunda than the ſecond, aut tertia or the third: & ſecunda and the ſecond [perſon] dignior is more worthy quam tertia than the third: ut as for example, Ego & pater ſumus in tuto. Ego & pater I and my father ſumus are in tuto in ſafe.

Tu atque frater eſtis in periculo. Tu thou atque frater and thy brother eſtis are in periculo in danger.

Neque ego, neque tu ſapimus. Neque ego neque I, neque tu nor thou ſapimus are wiſe.

Virgil.—Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum. Divellimur we are hawled inde hence, Iphitus & Pelias and Pelias mecum and myſelf.

Idem the ſame.—Rhemo cum fratre Quirino jura dabant. Quirinus Romulus cum fratre and brother Rhemo Rhemus jura dabant did make Laws.

He

Here are five examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego and pater, Ego the first nominative case being of the first person is more worthy than pater the third person, and therefore the Verb sumus agreeth with the first nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Tu atque frater estis in periculo, the two nominative cases tu and frater, the first nominative case tu, being the second person, is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb estis agreeth with tu in person, that is to say, is the second person, as it is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example
unto the rule.

In the third example, Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and

tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the fourth example unto the rule.

In the fourth example, Divellimur ind Iphitus & Pelias mecum. The Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecum, the which pronoun me joyned with the Preposition cum, taken for the conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, and causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the rule.

The applying of the fifth example to the rule.

In the fifth example, Quirinus cum fratre Rhemo jura dabant. Rhemo joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Quirinus and Rhemo are, according to the rule.

Tamen

Tamen yet notwithstanding [cum] the Preposition cum with, taken for the conjunction & and, in such kind of speaking as before, magis amat rather loveth verbum singulare a Verb of the singular number: ut as for example, Tu audi hear thou quid populus what the people mecum and I desideret doth desire.

A Note.
Cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction and coupling words together, will rather have a verb singular.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the Verb desideret is rather the singular than the plural number, as in such other like kind of speakings the verb singular is more usual.

Conceptio Generum, the Conception of Genders.

Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender est dignius is more worthy quàm than fœminium the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, & fœminium and the feminine gender dignius [is] more worthy quàm than neutrum the neuter gender: ut as for example, Rex & Regina beati, Rex the King & Regina and the Queen beati are blessed.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are tried in fornace in the furnace.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coactæ. Hinc hereupon leges laws & plebiscita and ordinances [of the people] coactæ are enforced per vim by violence.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first of these three examples, Rex & Regina beati, the Participle adjective beati

beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati, referred unto these two Substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first Substantive Chalybs, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coactæ, the Participial adjective coactæ, referr'd to these two Substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth with the first Substantive leges, the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.

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At *but* *cùm* *when* as substantivum the substantive An excepti-
 significat doth signify res inanimatas things without on.
life, adjectivum the adjective vel relativum or the
 relative usitatus more usually ponitur is put in neu-
 tro genere in the neuter gender: ut Virgilius as Vir-
 gil writeth.

Cùm *when* fregisti thou didst break arcum the bow Examples.
 & calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ 1.
 tu which thou perverse Menalca wayward Menalcas.

Et *cùm* and *when* as vidisti thou sawest them donata 2.
 given puero to the boy dolebas thou was grieved.

Salust. Ira anger & and ægritudo grief permista 3.
 sunt are mingled.

Idem the same. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes 4.
 murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fuerunt
 grata were pleasing huic unto him.

Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, 5.
 ipsa the same me consolata sunt have comforted me.

The applying of the first example
 unto this exception.

In this exception are five examples, in the
 first of the which, *Cùm* Daphnidis arcum
 fregisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Me-
 nalca, the Relative quæ referred unto these
 two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both
 signifying things without life, is put in the
 neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second example
 unto this exception

In the second example, *Cùm* vidisti pue-
 ro donata, dolebas, the Participle adjective
 donata referred unto these two Substantives
 arcum

beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati, referred unto these two Substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first Substantive Chalybs, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coactæ, the Participial adjective coactæ, referr'd to these two Substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth with the first Substantive leges, the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.

At b
significa
life, ad
relative
tro gen
gil cor
Cum
& calan
tu cob
Et cu
given p
Salu
sunt ar
Idem
murder
grata
Virg
ipsa th

The

In
first
fregit
nalca
two
signif
neute

The

In
ro do
dona

At *but* *cùm* *when* as substantivum the substantive An excepti-
significat *both* signify res inanimatas things without on.
life, adjectivum the adjective vel relativum or the
relative usitatus more usually ponitur is put in neu-
tro genere in the neuter gender: ut Virgilius as Vir-
gil writeth.

Cùm *when* fregisti thou didst break arcum the bow Examples.
& calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ 1.
tu which thou perverse Menalca wayward Menalcas.

Et *cùm* and *when* as vidisti thou sawest them donata 2.
given puero to the boy dolebas thou was grieved.

Salust. Ira anger & and ægritudo grief permista 3.
sunt are mingled.

Idem the same. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes 4.
murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fuerunt
grata were pleasing huic unto him.

Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, 5.
ipsa the same me consolata sunt have comforted me.

The applying of the first example
unto this exception.

In this exception are five examples, in the
first of the which, *Cùm* Daphnidis arcum
fregisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Me-
nalca, the Relative quæ referred unto these
two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both
signifying things without life, is put in the
neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second example
unto this exception

In the second example, *Cùm* vidisti pue-
ro donata, dolebas, the Participle adjective
donata referred unto these two Substantives
arcum

arcum and calamos understood, and both of them signifying things without life (as in the former example) is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the third example unto this exception.

In the third example, Ira & ægritudo permista sunt, the participle adjective permista, referred unto these two Substantives ira and ægritudo, both of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the fourth example unto this exception.

In the fourth example, Huic bella civilia, cædes, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt, the noun adjective grata, referred to these three Substantives, bella, cædes, discordia, all of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the fifth example unto this exception.

In the fifth example, the Pronoun adjective ipsa being referred to these two Substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

Porro

Porro
me est d
conci
signius
conceiv
copulant
vel or at
conjuncti
indirect
cum by t
example,
brother
both c
Est et
conception
or not
as nec g
nec gen
cantur
mare of
inde in
alone, v
of them
de spor
Sic Ovi
dus ute
lieth n
a net,
and Ve
net à V

P
mary
and it
congre

Porro moreover, *Conceptio* *Conception* aliàs *some* *Conception* *time* est *directa* is *direct*, nempe *to wit*, cum *when* as *two-fold*.
 concipiens *the word* *conceiving*, id est, *that is* to say, *1.*
 dignius *the more* *worthy*, & *conceptum* and *the word* *Direct.*
conceived, id est *that is*, indignius *the more* *unworthy*,
copulantur are *coupled* per *by* & *the conjunction* & and
 vel or *atque* *the conjunction* *atque* and, vel or *que* *the*
conjunction *que* and: aliàs *some* *time* *indirecta* [*it is*] *2.*
indirect cum *when* as *copulantur* they are *coupled* per *Indirect.*
cum by *the preposition* *cum* [*taken for* &]: ut *as* for
example, Ego cum fratre sumus candidi, *I* and *my*
brother are *white*: ubi *where* *utraque* *conceptio*
both *conceptions* est is *indirecta* *indirect*.

Est etiam there is also quædam *conceptio* a *certain*
conception *generum* of *genders* *implicita* *unexpressed*
 [or not plainly set down] nempe *namely*, quando *when* A *certain*
 as nec *genus* neither *the gender* *concupiens* *conceiving*, *conception*
 nec *genus* not *the gender* *conceptum* *conceived*, *expli-* *not expressly*
cantur are *expressed*: sed *but* loquimur *we* *speak* de *set down.*
mare of *the male* atq; and *foemina* of *the female* per-
inde in *like* *manner* ac *as* de *solo* *mare* of *the male*
alone, ut *si* *as if* *dicerem* *I should* say, Uterque *both* The *mean-*
of them est *formosus* is *beautiful*, loquens *speaking* *ing* *shewed*
de *sponso* of *the bridegroom* & *sponsa* and of *the bride*. *of the word*
Sic *Ovidius* *so* *Ovid* [*speaketh*] *Impliciti* *laqueis* *nud-* *Uterque.*
us *uterque* *jacet*. Uterque *both* of *them* *jacet* *nudus*
lieth *naked* *impliciti* *intangled* *laqueis* in *snarcs* or in
a *net*, loquens *speaking* de *Marte* of *Mars* & *Venere*
and *Venus*, *implicitis* *intangled* or *caught* *reti* in *a*
net à *Vulcano* by *Vulcan*.

Prolepsis [*the figure*] Prolepsis.

Prolepsis seu or Præsumptio a foretaking est is Prolepsis,
 quædam summaria pronuntiatio a *certain* *sum-* *What it is.*
mary [*or short*] *utterance* *rerum* of *things*: Fit autem
 and it falleth out or is quum *when* as *congregatio* *the*
congregation *sive* *totum* or *the whole* *cohæret* *agreeth*
 apte

Porro

aptè fitly cum with verbo the verb vel adjectivo
the adjective: deinde afterwards partes the parts to
tius of the whole reducuntur are reduced or brought
again ad idem verbum to the same verb vel adjecti-
vum or adjective, cum quo with the which tamen
notwithstanding non conveniunt they agree not ferè
scarcely: ut as for example, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt
two eagles did fly, hæc the one ab oriente from the
East, illa the other ab occidente from the West.

The applying of the example.

Hic here congregatio the congregation seu totum
or the whole, Duæ aquilæ two eagles concordant
agree per omnia in all things cum verbo volaverunt
with the verb volaverunt, cum quo with the which
partes the parts hæc & illa, relatæ referred ad idem
verbum to the same verb, non concordant do not
agree numero in number.

What is meant by congregation.

Congregatio the congregation seu totum or the
whole est dictio is a word pluralis numeri of the
plural number: ut as for example, Duæ aquilæ
eagles: aut equivolens or equivalent, or of the same
value, plurali with the plural number: ut as for ex-
ample, Corydon & Thyrsis.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled to another
word [by a conjunction] æquivalet is as much as plu-
rali the plural number: ut as for example, Virgilius
Virgil speaketh:

Compulerantq; greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum
Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas.

Corydon & Thyrsis cou-
pled with a conjunction,
are equivalent to the plu-
ral number, of the which
they make the verb com-
pulerunt to be.

Corydon & Thyrsis [the shepherds]
Corydon and Thyrsis compulerant
gathered also together greges their flock
in unum into one place [or fold] Thyrsis
Thyrsis [gathered together] oves the sheep
Corydo

Five

Sulpiti

y quinq

sary in

ationem

the f

verb, ut

illa: c

of the p

rdinem

um the

Part

Prole

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ught e

example

ic the

sinistr

ace.

Th

before

Corydon Corydon capellas the goats distentas having
 their udders strutting lacte with milk.

Aut congregatio or the congregation est is nomen
 collectivum a noun collective: ut as for example, po-
 pulus the people vivit liveth, alii in penuria some in
 want [or want] alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

In which example the word populus
 being the congregation or whole is a noun
 collective.

Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

Sulpitius & Aldus Sulpitius and Aldus dicunt do
 quinquē that five things esse necessaria are ne-
 cessary in Prolepsi in [the figure] Prolepsis: Congre-
 gationem the congregation, ut as in priore exemplo
 in the former example, duæ aquilæ: verbum the
 verb, ut as volaverunt: partes the parts, ut as hæc
 illa: determinationem partium the determination
 of the parts, ut as ab oriente & occidente; & and
 ordinem the order, videlicet namely, quod that to-
 the whole præcedat go before, partes sequuntur
 the Parts follow.

Two sorts of Prolepsis.

Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of two
 sorts, Explicita expressed, ubi where omnia all things
 exprimuntur are expressed, quæ the which oportet
 ought esse to be in Prolepsi in Prolepsis: ut as for
 example, Equi the Horses concurrunt run together,
 hic the one à dextra on the right hand, ille the other
 sinistra on the left hand hippedromi of the horse-
 race.

The order here is, that the whole went
 before, and the parts followed.

Et

2. *Unexpressed.* Et *and* implicita *unexpressed*, in quâ in the whole. *La*
aliquid something tacetur is not expressed: ut as *m erat*
example, Ovidius Ovid [saith] *neas ve*

Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,
 Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

Alter the one jactantes casting lumina his eyes
 vultus on the face alterius of the other, taciti hold-
 ing his peace quærebant did seek ubi where noster
 amor our love esset should be. *Whereo*

Deest there lacketh [in this example] altera partium
 one of the parts cum determinatione with the deter-
 mination, videlicet that is to say, & alter in alterius *Verò*
his
od est
λνβω

The second example, and the same
 applied.

Et *and* again. Alter the one portate carry one
 the burdens alterius of the other. Ubi where deest
 there lacketh vos the word vos ye: Et *and* altera partium
 the other part cum determinatione with the determi-
 nation, videlicet namely, Et alter alterius. *Ze*
W
Eug
red
rb, vel
o dive
ering
unum
alterun
underst
noctur
? nihi
anium ?
us ? ni

The third example, and the same
 applied.

The example applied.

Terent. Curemus æquam uterque partem. *C*
 remus uterque let both of us care for æquam partem
 his part alike.

Hic here [nos] this word nos we totum being the
 whole subintelligitur is understood, & partes and the
 parts alter & alter, includuntur are included in the
 distributivo in the noun distributive uterque. *Did th*
lace no
watch
we thee
ple no
runnin
n noth
holdin
ce and

Diomedes.

Diomedes the Grammarian Diomedes, dicit saith
 Prolepsin that [the figure] Prolepsis esse is quoties
 often as id that quod the which gestum est was done
 posterius last describimus we describe antè before: *as*
as Virgilius Virgil writeth.—Lavinaq; venit littora
 venit he came littora Lavina unto the shores of Lav-
 num

*m. Lavinium enim for the city Lavinium non-
as f erat was not yet built, quum Æneas when as
ne as venit came in Italiam into Italy.*

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or is
derived or compounded.

Verò Prolepsis and [the figure] Prolepsis dicitur
by his name, à πρὸ of the Greek Preposition πρὸ,
and est which signifies ante (in Latin) before, &
ἐλάβω (the Greek Verb ἐλάβω) I take.

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma.

What the figure Zeugma is.

Zeugma [the figure] Zeugma est reductio is the
reducing or bringing back unius verbi of one
verb, vel adjectivi or adjective ad * diversa supposita * By suppo-
to divers words set under them, respondentia an-
fita are
mering [that is agreeing] viciniori unto the nearer ;
meant nomi-
unum quidem unto the one indeed expresse expresse,
native cases
or substan-
alterum verò but unto the other per supplementum
tives.
understanding : ut as for example, Cicero. Nihil The Exam-
nocturnum præsidium palatii ? nihil urbis vigi-
ple.
e ? nihil timor populi ? nihil concursus bonorum
anium ? nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus
us ? nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt ?

*Did the night guarding of the
place nothing move thee ? did
watching of the City nothing
move thee ? did the fear of the
people nothing move thee ? did
running together of all good
nothing move thee ? did this most strong place
holding the Senate nothing move thee ? did the
face and countenance of these nothing move thee ?*

I have Englished the whole sen-
tence together, which otherwise
could not conveniently be done
severally, because of the interroga-
tion.

C

The

The shewing of the use of this example

Hic *here* verbum moverunt [*for I think it ought to be supplied*] the verb moverunt [*in this example*] expresse reducitur *is expressly reduced* ad ora vultus *que to* [*the nominative case*] ora vultusq; [*the near unto it*] at ad cætera *but to the rest* per supplementum *by understanding*. Subintelligendum est *enim* for there must be understood præsidium movit, vigiliæ moverunt, timor populi movit, bonorum cursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit.

An Exception.

Attamen *yet notwithstanding* quando *when* a comparatio *there is a comparison* vel similitudo *or similitude*, verbum *the verb* vel adjectivum *or adjective* convenit *agreeth* cum remotiore *with* [*nominative case or substantive*] *farthest off*: ut *for example*, Ego melius quam tu scribo. *Ego scribo I write melius better quam tu than thou.*

Ego sicut fœnum arui. *Ego I arui have with ed sicut fœnum like unto Hay.*

Hoc ille ita prudenter atque ego fecisset. *It would have done this ita prudenter wisely atque ego as I.*

In the first of these three examples, the Verb scribo *agreeth* with the nominative case ego, further off from it in the Latin than the nominative case tu, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.

In the second example, the Verb *arui* agreeeth with *ego* the nominative case, in the Latin further off than *foenum*, because there is a similitude.

In the third example, the Verb *fecisset* agreeeth with the nominative case *ille*, placed in the Latin further off than *ego*, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.

The second exception.

Item also per nisi by [the conjunction] *nisi* saving except: ut Terentius as Terence [writeth] *Talem nullam nisi tu pareret: nulla [mulier] non* woman nisi tu saving thou pareret could bring forth *alem filium* such a son.

Here the Verb *pareret* agreeeth with *mulier* understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the conjunction *nisi*, according to this exception.

Licet albeit Poëtæ the Poets interdum sometimes pleasant are want loqui to speak aliter otherwise: ut as for example, Ovid. *Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ? Quid what nisi save secretæ sylvæ the* secret woods læserunt have hurt *Phyllida Phyllis?*

Here the Verb agreeeth with *sylvæ* the nearer nominative case.

A Caution.

De quibus of the which supra before dictum hath been spoken in concordantia in the concordance of the verb & nominativi and the nominative case: ut as for example, Cicero (*speaketh*) Quare arbitror prius hinc te nos, quam istuc tu nos videbis. Quare wherefore ut as arbitror I suppose we [*subaudi vedebimus understand the verb videbimus shall see*] te thee hinc here prius sooner quam than tu videbis thou shalt see nos us istuc there.

The example applied.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with the nearer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as the caution telleth us.

1.
Zeugma
triplex.
Zeugma
threefold.

Zeugma [*the figure*] Zeugma fit is made triplex modis three ways.

In persona in person: ut as for example, Ego tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes do study.

1.
In person.

The example applied.

In this example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

2.
In gender.

In genere in gender: ut as for example, Maritus & uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & uxor the Wife est is irata angry.

The example applied.

In this example irata the Participle adjective agreeth with the substantive uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.

In numero in number : ut as for example, Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. Hic here illius arma here your [subaudi fuere understand the verb fuere] hic here illius currus her coach fuit was.

The example applied.

In this example the Verb fuit agreeth in number with the nominative case currus.

Aliquando sometimes verbum the verb vel adjectivum or the adjective ponitur is placed in principio the beginning, & tum and then vocatur it is called Protozeugma : ut as for example, Dormio ego et tu. Dormio ego I sleep, & tu and thou. Protozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in medio in the middle, vocatur; and it is called Mesozeugma : ut as for example, Ego dormio & tu : ego dormio I sleep & tu and thou. Mesozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in fine in the end, & vocatur and it is called Hypozeugma : ut as for example, Ego tu dormis. Ego I & tu and thou dormis sleep. Hypozeugma.

Four things in the figure Zeugma required.

Requiruntur autem and there are required quatuor things in Zeugmate in [the figure] Zeugma.

Duo substantiva two substantives : ut as for example, Rex & Regina the King and Queen. 1.

Conjunctio a conjunction, quæ the which esse potest may be vel either copulativa copulative, vel disjunctiva or disjunctive, vel etiam or also expletiva expletive : ut as, & and, vel either, &c. 2.

Verbum a verb, vel adjectivum or an adjective : ut as for example, irata est was angry. 3.

Ut and quod verbum the which verb, vel adjectivum or adjective respondeat must agree with vicinisupposito the nearer word put under it, either in nominative case or substantive. 4.

Zeugma by Adverbs.

Fit quoque *there is also* quoddam genus a *certain* kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs *ut as for example*, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas *liest* ubi ego *where I lie*.

The example applyed.

In this example Zeugma is made by adverb ubi.

Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas *thou suppest* quando *when* nos *we* [cœnamus *sup.*]

The other example applyed.

In this example Zeugma is made by adverb quando.

Another kind of Zeugma of speaking and not of construction.

Quando *when as* verbum *the verb* [or the adjective] reducitur *is reduced* ad dua supposita unto two more] nominative cases [or substantives] & connectitur *and agreeth* cum utroq; *with them both*, est *it is* Zeugma locutionis of speaking [ut dicunt *as they say*] constructionis *not of construction*: ut *as for example* Joannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes *John* was piscator *a fisher* & Petrus *and Peter*.

Zeugma
Locutionis.
Constructionis.

Here the Verb indifferently agreeth with both the nominative cases, being both of the third Person.

From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and [the figure] Zeugma dicitur *named* [or called] quasi copulatum *as if you say coupled* [or yoked] à Græco verbo of the Greek

Zeugnuo vel or Zeugnumi,
 which signifieth copulo I couple or yoke.

Synthesis [the figure] Synthesis.

Synthesis [the figure] Synthesis est oratio is a
 sentence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or
 meaning non voce not in voice or word, ut Virgi-
 as Virgil, Pars in frustra secant. Pars part of
 it secant cut it in frustra into pieces. Gens armati
 people arm'd.

Here are two examples.

The applying of the first example.

In the first example, pars the singular
 number, referred unto the Verb secant of
 the plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but
 agreeeth in sense and meaning, as is set down
 in this rule.

The second example applied.

In the second example, Gens armati,
 this word Gens the feminine gender and
 singular number, referred to the Participle
 armati the masculine gender and
 plural number, disagreeeth in word, but
 agreeeth in sense and meaning, as is here
 set down.

Three sorts of Synthesis.

Synthesis autem and [the figure] Synthesis fit is made
 sometimes in genere in gender tantum only, id-
 est and that aut either causâ for the cause discernendi
 as to discern the sex, that is, the male from the
 female: ut as for example, Anser foeta a brood goose.
 Elephantus grvida an elephant great with young.

1. In gender,
 and that in
 two respects.
 1. To discern
 the Sex,

In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.

In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.

1.
For understanding sake

Aut or else gratiâ for the cause supplementi of understanding: ut as for example, Præneste subintelligitur under Preneste itself: urbe the word urbe the subauditur is understood.

Centauro in magna in the great Centaurus: navi the word navi the ship subintelligitur is understood.

2.
In number.

Nunc another while in numero in number tantum only: ut as for example, Turba ruunt a compulseth in.

Here Turba is the singular number, and ruunt the plural number.

Aperite aliquis ostium, somebody open the door.

Aliquis here is the singular number, and aperite the plural number.

3.
Both in gender and number.

Nunc verò and sometimes in genere in gender numero and number simul together: ut as for example, Pars merſi tenuere ratem. Pars part of the merſi ready to be drowned tenuere laid hold on ratem the ship.

Virg. Hæc manus this hand paſſi having ſuffered vulnera wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam for my country.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first of the two former examples the nominative case and substantive pars the singular number and feminine gender referred

om referred unto the Verb *tenuere* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *immersi* of the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeeth in sense, as in this figure *Synthesis* the example uses to do.

The applying of the second example to the rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi*, *manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender, referred to the participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender, agreeeth not in word, but agreeeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in this figure *Synthesis* are wont for to do.

The derivation of the figure *Synthesis*.

Dicitur autem *Synthesis* now [this figure] *Synthesis* named or derived à σύν of the Greek preposition *con*, quod est *con* which signifieth *con*, & θέσις and the word *thesis*, positio a position, quia because est it compositio a composition, id est that is to say, constructio a construction facta made gratiâ significationis for signification sake.

Antiptosis [the figure] *Antiptosis*.

A Ntiptôsis [the figure] *Antiptosis*, ab ἀντί of the *Antiptosis*. Greek preposition *anti*, quod est pro which signifieth pro for & πτωσις and *ptôsis* casus case, est it positio a putting casus of a case pro casu for a case, idque and that interdum sometimes non inveniunt not without

1. out elegance, ut as Virgilius Virgil [*bath this example,*] Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem *thou* auth city quam statuo *which I build* vestra est is yours. *Ejus for*

In this example urbem the accusative case before the Verb est, instead of the nominative case urbs.

2. Terentius Terence. Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ut *that* fabulas *the fables or comedies* placerent *might please* populo *the people*, quas *the* *which* fecisset *he had made*.

In this example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent for the nominative case fabulæ.

3. Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermonem *the speech* non est meus *is not mine*, quem *the* *which* audistis *ye have heard*.

In this example sermonem the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case before the Verb est and the pronoun adjective meus

4. Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus *not* venit *that came not* in mentem *into my mind*, pro *id* *for* [*the nominative case*] id.

An Admonition.

Quanquam although hîc in this place venit [*the verb*] venit existimandum est *is to be esteemed* usurpat *to be used* potius *rather* impersonaliter *impersonally*.

Other examples like the former. Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantiae referti pro omnis generis. Aristotelis libri *the books of Aristotle* sunt referti *are stuffed* omne genus *with all kinds* elegantiae of elegance, pro for omnis generis.

Sic so id genus of that sort, quod genus of *which* sort, pro for ejus generis, cujus generis, &c. and such like.

Idne estis authores mihi ? pro ejus. Estis ne are
qu authors authors mihi unto me id of that ? pro
ejus for ejus.

An harder Antiptosis.

Interdum sometimes fit there is made durior An-
tiptosis an harder Antiptosis : ut as for example, Salve
primus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve
God save thee appellate called parens the Father pa-
triæ of thy country primus omnium first of all, pro
prime for prime.

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum
minatur, altero villicum, pro quorum altero. Habuit
she had duos gladios two swords, quibus altero with
the one of the which minatur she threatneth [supple se]
that she occisurum will kill te thee, altero with the
ther villicum thy farmer, pro for quorum altero.

But in this example there is yet a greater
difficulty or hardness, namely, how the par-
ticiple adjective occisurum (as it seemeth,
and hitherto hath of many been wrongfully
taken) being the masculine gender, can
agree with the accusative case se, under-
stood and spoken of the woman Cælina
the feminine gender.

The true answer is, that the word occi-
surum is not here a participle adjective, but
the future tense of the infinitive mood of the
verb occido, either taken by itself alone, or
to be referred to the infinitive mood esse, un-
derstood thus, occisurum esse. The which
kind of speaking seeming harsh and strange
at

at the first, I have cleared with many Examples in my Book of Grammar-disputations to be had among the Stationers.

Synecdoche, [*the figure*] Synecdoche.

Synecdoche.

Synecdoche [*the figure*] Synecdoche est is cum i
when as that quod partis est the which appertains
eth but to some one part, attribuitur is attributed to
to the whole: ut as for example, Æthiops an Ethio
pian albus white dentes as touching his teeth. Hic her
albus white, quod the which convenit agreeth fol
dentibus unto the teeth only, attribuitur is attribute
toti Æthiopi unto the whole Ethiopian or Black Moor

The example
applied.

Nota a note.

Per Synecdochen by [*this figure*] Synecdoche om
nia nomina adjectiva all noun adjectives significan
tia signifying aliquam proprietatem some propriety
item also verba passiva verbs passives & neutralia an
neuters significantia signifying aliquam passionem some
suffering possunt regere may govern accusativum an
accusative case, vel ablativum or an ablative case
significantem signifying locum the place in quo in the
which proprietas the propriety aut passio or the pas
sion or suffering est is: ut as for example, Æger pedes
vel pedibus sick or lame in his feet.

Examples.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Saucius frontem wounded in his forehead, vel
fronte or by fronte the ablative case.

Doleo caput, vel capite. Doleo I have a pain
or ach caput in my head, vel capite or by capite the
ablative case.

Redimitus tempora lauro. Redimitus tempora
having his head crowned lauro with a garland of
bays.

Truncatus membra bipenni. Truncatus membra
having his members cut off bipenni with a bill.

Effusas

Effusas laniata comas, contusaque; pectus. Laniata comas *rending her hair effusas hanging over her shoulders, contusaque and striking pectus her breast.*

Nam illæ *for these* sunt Græcæ Phrasæ *are Greek Phrases or kinds of speaking.* Excepto quod non simul esses, cætera lætus. *Excepto excepting quod that non esses you were not simul together with us, lætus merry cætera in other respects.*

Greek Phrases. Examples. 1.

Cætera similis uno differunt. Similis *being like* cætera *touching other points* differunt *they differ* uno *one point.*

2.

Whereof the figure Synecdoche is derived.

Dicitur autem Synecdoche *now (the figure)* Synecdoche *is named or derived à σύν συν, of the Greek preposition σύν συν, quod est which signifieth con together, & and ἐκδίδωμαι ecdechomai fuscipio I take: delictet namely, quod for that totum the whole caput is taken cum sua parte with his part.*

To the Reader.

Si cui libet *if any man list* pernoscere *to know* re *thoroughly* elegantias *the elegancies* figuratæ *constructionis of figur'd Construction, legat let him* Thomam Linacrum *Thomas Linacre* differenter *eruditè discoursing learnedly, dilucidè plainly & copiosè and plentifully* de Eclipsi *of Eclipsis, Pleonismo Pleonasmus & and Enallage of the Enallage, que aliis figuris and of the other figures.*

In his Book of Figures.

F I N I S.

